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A New Combination in *Stillingia* (Euphorbiaceae) for Bolivia and Argentina

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ABSTRACT. The new combination *Stillingia tenella* (Pax & K. Hoffm.) Esser is proposed, which is based on an overlooked name originally described in *Sapium* Jacq. and replaces *Stillingia yungasensis* Belgrano & Pozner as a new synonym.

Key words: Argentina, Bolivia, Euphorbiaceae, Hippomaneae, *Sapium*, *Stillingia*.

In 2005, Belgrano and Pozner described a new species of *Stillingia* Garden ex L. (Euphorbiaceae, tribe Hippomaneae A. Juss. ex Bartl.) from Bolivia and Argentina, *S. yungasensis* Belgrano & Pozner. Their excellent publication included a wealth of data on the new taxon, including ecological and biogeographic information. Unfortunately, a senior synonym was recognized during a recent visit of the author to the herbarium at the Swedish Museum of Natural History (S), thus necessitating a new combination, which is made here.

Stillingia tenella (Pax & K. Hoffm.) Esser, comb. nov. Basionym: *Sapium tenellum* Pax & K. Hoffm. in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV.147.xvii (Heft 85), Euphorbiac. Addit. VII: 202. 1924. TYPE: Argentina. Tucumán: alrededores de Sta. Ana, Nov. 1902 (fl.), G. A. Baer 66 (lectotype, designated by Kruijt, 1996: 90, S; isotype, G not seen).

Stillingia yungasensis Belgrano & Pozner, Syst. Bot. 30: 134, figs. 1, 2. 2005, syn. nov. TYPE: Argentina. Jujuy: Dept. Dr. Manuel Belgrano, Mina 9 de Octubre, camino a la antenna, canal 7 y 4, 1500 m, 9 Feb. 1998 (fl., fr.), O. Morrone, N. B. Deginani, A. M. Ciadella & L. M. Giussani 2336 (holotype, SI; isotypes, CTES, MO [image seen]).

From the short description of *Sapium tenellum* by Pax and Hoffmann (1924) of a single specimen with staminate flowers, it was not obvious that this is, in fact, a *Stillingia*. Vegetative evidence and a few characters of the staminate inflorescences are, however, sufficiently distinctive to place the species. *Sapium tenellum* was listed in the monograph of *Sapium* Jacq. and related genera by Kruijt (1996: 90), under his “species excludendae.” Kruijt noted that this taxon, which is characterized by open, stalked

petiolar glands, must be a species of *Stillingia*, and that the Bolivian collection Steinbach 8226 (BM, E, G, K, NY, U) belongs to it. This collection is, in fact, a typical specimen of *Stillingia yungasensis*. Govaerts et al. (2000: 1423) cited *Sapium tenellum* as a new synonym of *Sapium glandulosum* (L.) Morong, but this was done without consulting the type specimens and therefore is not sufficiently justified. Zuloaga et al. (2008: 2070) cited *Sapium tenellum* as a doubtful name, most likely belonging to *Stillingia*.

For the present study, 26 collections of *Stillingia tenella* from Bolivia and 11 from Argentina were studied from the herbaria BM, CORD, CTES, E, G, K, LPB, M, MA, MO, NY, S, SI, U, and USZ. Belgrano and Pozner (2005) already cited 21 paratypes with detailed data; all but three of these were seen by the author. Several collections are stored under the name *Stillingia peruwiana* D. J. Rogers; this species is, however, endemic to Peru, as was well discussed by Belgrano and Pozner.

Stillingia yungasensis was described from the provinces of Jujuy and Salta in Argentina, as well as from several Bolivian provinces. The type locality of *S. tenella* therefore slightly expands the distribution of the species. In morphological characters, the type of *S. tenella* falls well within the ranges described by Belgrano and Pozner (2005), except that the number of staminate flowers per cymule is five (instead of seven to 15 fide Belgrano & Pozner), but this is not a significant difference.

Although Baer 66 (S) was designated as lectotype by Kruijt, it is most likely the extant holotype. It was annotated by Pax for *Das Pflanzenreich* (Pax & Hoffmann, 1924). Although the main treatments of Euphorbiaceae by Pax and Hoffmann in *Das Pflanzenreich* were usually based on specimens in B that are now lost, the supplements (Additamenta) were usually based on specimens from other herbaria, which were seen several years later and therefore published separately.

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